REMARKS

Claims 1-19 are still pending in the application.

Claim Objections

The Office Action objects to claims 1, 15, 18, and 19 on the grounds that the language "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects" is "improper a [sic] language usage" and "vague with respect to scanning the disclosure." The Office Action further asserts that "there is no explicit generation of any indication as a result of identifying changes, particularly in the context of identifying user-interface objects."

Applicants respectfully disagree with the above assertions because the above-quoted language is grammatically correct and because it is amply supported by the specification. Applicants also note that the above-quoted language does not appear in claims 1 and 18 but only in claims 15 and 19.

Claims 1, 15 18, and 19. First, the clause "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects" recited in claims 15 and 19 is grammatically correct. This clause is of the simple form "verb object," the verb being "generating," the object of the verb being "an indication of the identified user-interface objects." This is standard English, is not at all unusual, and is not "hard to (grammatically/semantically) parse in terms of simple meaning," as asserted by the Office Action.

Second, "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects," recited in claims 15 and 19, is amply supported in the specification. In fact, the specification supports both "generating an indication of the identified test scripts" (claims 1 and 18) and "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects" (claims 15 and 19) (see, for example, paragraphs [0029], [0030], [0031], and [0034]).

One example of "generating an indication of the identified test scripts" (claims 1 and 18) is found in paragraph [0031]: "Each time a change is made to an object, the associated test scripts are flagged for change."

Paragraph [0031] also includes an example of "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects": "As objects change, they are recorded as new versions in the [object repository]." The recording of changed user-interface objects as new versions in an object repository is certainly one type of "indication" of the "user-interface objects that correspond with the altered one of the auxiliary data items," as recited in claims 15 and 19.

Moreover, paragraph [0034] contains further examples of "generating an indication of the identified user-interface objects": (1) "As the auxiliary data changes show new objects in the system (components, page, and individual UI elements) the automated test user can be prompted to create a new test for the new object"; and (2) "Also, new objects may appear on a UI. These changes will be flagged for the testing user as well as [sic] in case they are interested in adding them to the test script."

In light of the above arguments, Applicants respectfully request that the objections to claims 1, 15, 18, and 19 be withdrawn.

<div align="center">**Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)**</div>

The Office Action rejects claims 1-11, 15, and 18-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Bischof et. al., U.S. Publication No. 2004/0041827 A1 (hereinafter "Bischof"). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections because Bischof does not teach or suggest each and every limitation recited in these claims.

Claim 1. Independent claim 1 recites, among other things, the limitations "wherein each test script corresponds to auxiliary data items," "receiving an indication that one of the auxiliary

data items has been altered," "searching the stored data to identify the test scripts that correspond with the altered one of the auxiliary data items," and "generating an indication of the identified test scripts." None of these limitations is taught or suggested in Bischof.

The Office Action asserts that the limitation "wherein each test script corresponds to auxiliary data items" is taught in Fig. 4 of Bischof. Fig. 4 includes the text "Launch application," "Start recording," "Record initial state," "Detect user actions," "Generate abstract representation," "Send abstract representation to recorder," "More user actions?," and "Record abstract representation." Thus, Fig. 4 does not teach or suggest anything regarding test scripts that correspond to auxiliary data items.

The Office Action asserts that the limitation "receiving an indication that one of the auxiliary data items has been altered" is taught in paragraphs [0039] and [0040] of Bischof. Here, the Office Action confuses changes in the state of a *user interface element* itself with changes in auxiliary data items associated with the user interface element. Paragraphs [0039] and [0040] of Bischof discuss tracking and recording changes in the state of a "user interface element" itself, not "receiving an indication that one of the auxiliary data items has been altered," as recited in claim 1. Therefore, Bischof does not teach or suggest this limitation.

The Office Action asserts that the limitation "searching the stored data to identify the test scripts that correspond with the altered one of the auxiliary data items" is taught in paragraphs [0039]-[0040] of Bischof. As just pointed out, these paragraphs of Bischof concern the tracking and recording of changes in the states of user interface objects *per se*, not receiving indications of alterations in auxiliary data items associated with those user interface objects. Therefore, Bischof necessarily also fails to teach or suggest the limitations "searching the stored data to

identify the test scripts that correspond with the altered one of the auxiliary data items" and "generating an indication of the identified test scripts."

Because Bischof does not teach or suggest all of the limitations recited in claim 1, Bischof does not anticipate claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is allowable, and claims 2-11 are also allowable at least by virtue of their depending from an allowable claim.

Claim 15. The Office Action rejects independent claim 15 on the same grounds as claim 1 ("all of which limitations having been addressed in claim 1, respectively"). However, Applicants note that all of the steps recited in claim 15 except "receiving an indication that one of the auxiliary data items has been altered" differ from those recited in claim 1. Therefore, the Office Action fails to address specifically most of the limitations recited in claim 15, and the rejection of claim 15 under § 102(e) is improper. Regardless of whether or not the Office Action makes out a proper rejection of claim 15, arguments similar to those above in connection with claim 1 also apply to claim 15.

Because Bischof does not teach or suggest all of the limitations recited in claim 15, Bischof does not anticipate claim 15. Therefore, claim 15 is allowable.

Claim 18. The Office Action rejects independent claim 18 on the same grounds as claim 1 ("all of which limitations having been addressed in claim 1, respectively"). Therefore, arguments similar to those above in connection with claim 1 also apply to claim 18.

Because Bischof does not teach or suggest all of the limitations recited in claim 18, Bischof does not anticipate claim 18. Therefore, claim 18 is allowable.

Claim 19. The Office Action rejects independent claim 19 on grounds similar to those applied to claim 1 ("Refer to claim 1 for corresponding rejection for the steps of *selecting*, *storing*, *receiving*, *searching*, and *generating*"). However, just as claims 1 and 15 differ,

Applicants note that there are also differences between the limitations recited in claims 1 and 19 beyond claim 1 being a method claim and claim 19 being a "means-plus-function" claim. Therefore, as with claim 15, the Office Action fails to address specifically most of the limitations recited in claim 19, and the rejection of claim 19 under § 102(e) is improper. Regardless of whether or not the Office Action makes out a proper rejection of claim 19, arguments similar to those above in connection with claim 1 also apply to claim 19.

Because Bischof does not teach or suggest all of the limitations recited in claim 19, Bischof does not anticipate claim 19. Therefore, claim 19 is allowable.

Claim Rejections Under § 103(a)

The Office Action rejects claims 12-14 and 16-17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bischof.

Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because Bischof does not, separately or in combination with the observations regarding the knowledge of one skilled in the art asserted in the Office Action, teach or suggest each and every limitation recited in claims 12-14 and 16-17.

The Office Action asserts that Bischof teaches or suggests all of the limitations of claim 1 from which claims 12-14 depend and all of the limitations of claim 15 from which claims 16-17 depend, but this has been shown above to be incorrect. Therefore, since claims 1 and 15 are allowable over Bischof, claims 12-14 and 16-17 are also allowable at least by virtue of their depending from allowable claims 1 and 15.
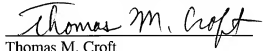
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that no further impediments exist to the allowance of this application and, therefore, solicit an indication of allowability. However, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned if any questions or comments arise.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees under 37 C.F.R.

§§1.16, 1.17, and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to

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